

Data Science Training Webinars
Spatiotemporal Simulation

The Workbench for Spatial Data Science

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Center for
Geographic Analysis
Harvard University



Geo-computation
Center for Social
Sciences
Wuhan University



China Data Institute



Future Data Lab

What is the Workbench for Spatial Data Science (WSDS)?

A **workbench** is a collection of nodes and workflows, which can be used to build different workflow projects for teaching, research and business applications.

Features: Assemblable, Reproducible, Replicable, Expandable, Shareable

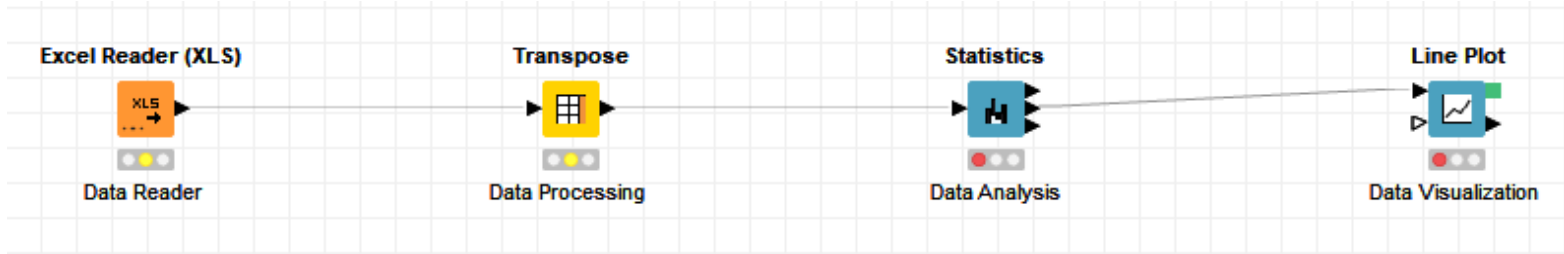


Data access and processing

Exploratory data analysis

Model based analysis

Visualization and diagnostic



Goals and Objectives

This project will explore methodologies and establish protocols for developing workbenches for spatial data science in research, teaching and business applications.

The objectives of this project are to provide:

1. An easy, efficient and customizable toolkit for spatial data analysis with new added nodes.
2. An integration of data, methodology and applications for spatial data science.
3. Workflow-based case studies for teaching and research in spatial social science.
4. A training base for users with no skills in GIS and advanced methodology.

Comparison

	ArcMap	Pysal	GeoDa	GeoDaspace	MGWR	Matlab	Workbench
SLX						YES	YES
SLM		YES	YES	YES		YES	YES
SEM		YES	YES	YES		YES	YES
SDM						YES	YES
SDEM						YES	YES
SAC		YES		YES		YES	YES
GNS						YES	YES
Spatial regimes		YES		YES			YES
Endogeneity		YES		YES			YES
GWR	YES	YES			YES	YES	YES
MGWR		YES			YES		YES

Introduction

Spatiotemporal Simulation Analysis x +

Not secure | 129.174.21.126:8080/knime/


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KNIME

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Spatiotemporal Simulation Analysis

Spatial Data Lab

Introduction



▶ Spatiotemporal Simulation...

🔍 Monitoring

⚙ Administration



Workflows

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Folders



..

Workflows

Chapter 10 Spatial Error Model_Maximum Likelihood



web_chapter_10 This chapter introduces Spatial Error Model, Maximum Likelihood Chapter 10 includes Spatial Error Model, Maximum Likelihood with full method...

Last edit: May 4, 2022



Chapter 11_1 Model with Lag and Error_Generalized S2SLS



web_chapter_11_1 This chapter introduces Model with Lag and Error, Generalized S2SLS Chapter 11_1 includes Spatial Combo Model, Generalized S2SLS, Spatial ...

Last edit: May 4, 2022



Chapter 11_2 Model with Lag and Error_Generalized S2SLS



web_chapter_11_2 This chapter introduces Model with Lag and Error, Generalized S2SLS Chapter 11_2 includes Spatial Combo Model with endogenous variables, S...

Last edit: May 4, 2022



Chapter 12_1 Spatial Regimes_Non-Spatial Models



web_chapter_12_1 This chapter introduces Non-Spatial Models with Spatial Regimes Chapter 12_1 includes OLS with regimes, Multicollinearity condition number, Ja...

Last edit: May 4, 2022



Chapter 12_2 Spatial Regimes_Non-Spatial Models



Chapter 13_1 Spatial Regimes_Spatial Models



Introduction



▶ Spatiotemporal Simulation...

🔍 Monitoring

🏠 Administration



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📄 Chapter 13_1 Spatial Regimes_Spatial Models

↔ Share

This chapter introduces Spatial Models with Spatial Regimes

Chapter 13_1 includes spatial models with regimes.

Objective: Identify the spatial regimes and spatial spillover of Baltimore housing prices and U.S. county homicide.

Questions to be answered: Whether there are spatial regimes and spatial dependence?

Data Sources: GeoDa Data and Lab (<https://geodacenter.github.io/data-and-lab/>)

Dataset used in this chapter: Baltimore house price d...

[Read more](#)

Notify me when workflow has run

▶ Run

▶ Jobs

No jobs available

Introduction



▶ Spatiotemporal Simulation...

🔍 Monitoring

⚙️ Administration



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Chapter 13: Spatial Regimes, Spatial Models

This chapter introduces Spatial Models with Spatial Regimes. Chapter 13 includes spatial models with regimes and endogenous variables.

Objectives

Identify the spatial regimes and spatial spillover of Baltimore housing prices and U.S. county homicide.

Questions to be answered

Whether there are spatial regimes and spatial dependence?

Data

GeoDa Data and Lab (<https://geodacenter.github.io/data-and-lab/>)

Baltimore house price data & U.S. county homicide data.

Spatial unit

Baltimore house price data: 211 houses in Baltimore, MD 1978.

U.S. county homicide data: 3085 U.S. counties.

Methodology

Model with Lag and Error and regimes

Please select your csv file

Select file

baltim.csv

Please select your shapefile

Select file

baltim.zip

Please upload your csv file containing a dependent variable and independent variables and your shapefile as a zip file. The .zip file must contain at least the .shp, .shx, and .dbf files components of the shapefile. The default file is Baltimore house price dataset. Please click

Independent Variables

Excludes

PRICE
DWELL
DATE

Includes

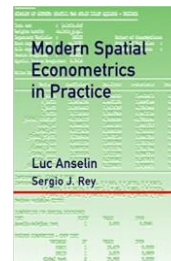
NROOM
NBATH
DATE

Delete this result

Close

Content

Modern Spatial Econometrics in Practice, A Guide to GeoDa, GeoDaSpace and PySAL

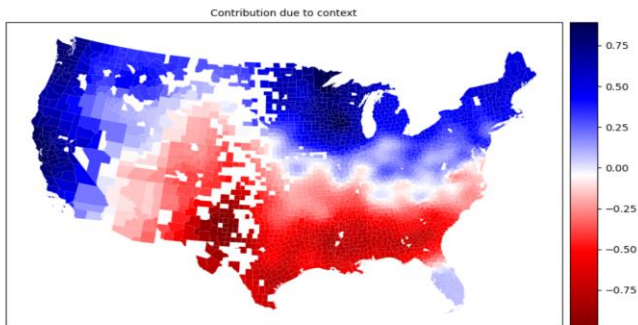


Chapter	Status
Chapter 1: Introduction	Done
Chapter 2: Getting Started	Done
Chapter 3: Spatial Weights: Contiguity	Done
Chapter 4: Spatial Weights: Distance	Done
Chapter 5: Ordinary Least Squares	Done
Chapter 6: Two Stage Least Squares (2SLS)	Done
Chapter 7: Spatial Lag Model, Spatial Two Stage Least Squares (S2SLS)	Done
Chapter 8: Spatial Lag Model, Maximum Likelihood	Done

Chapter	Status
Chapter 9: Spatial Error Model, General Method of Moments	Done
Chapter 10: Spatial Error Model, Maximum Likelihood	Done
Chapter 11: Model with Lag and Error, Generalized S2SLS	Done
Chapter 12: Spatial Regimes, Non-Spatial Models	Done
Chapter 13: Spatial Regimes, Spatial Models	Done

Content

Multi-scale Geographically Weighted Regression(MGWR)



MGWR 2.2 User Manual

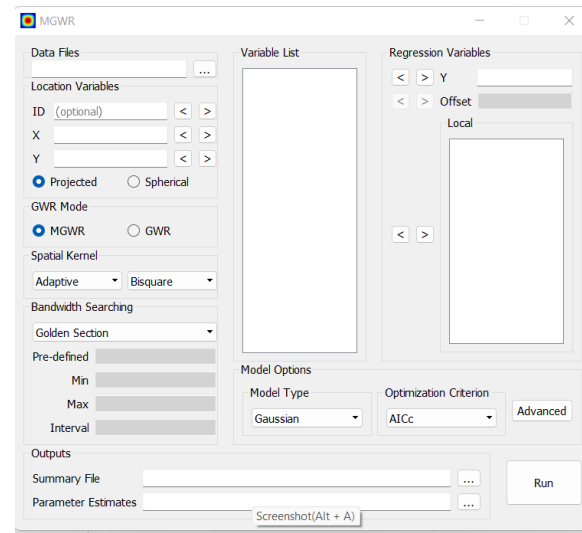


MGWR 2.2 Development Team

Ziqi Li, Taylor Oshan, Stewart Fotheringham, Wei Kang,
Levi Wolf, Hanchen Yu, Mehak Sachdeva, and Sarah Bardin

Spatial Analysis Research Center (SPARC)
Arizona State University, Tempe, USA

Source code is available at: <https://github.com/pysal/mgwr>



Introduction

Spatiotemporal Simulation... Monitoring Administration

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Chapter 13_1 Spatial Regimes_Spatial Models

Share

This chapter introduces Spatial Models with Spatial Regimes

Chapter 13.1 includes spatial models with regimes.

Objective: Identify the spatial regimes and spatial spillover of Baltimore housing prices and U.S. county homicide.

Questions to be answered: Whether there are spatial regimes and spatial dependence?

Data Sources: GeoDa Data and Lab (<https://geodacenter.github.io/data-and-lab/>)

Dataset used in this chapter: Baltimore house price d..

Read more

Notify me when workflow has run

Run

```
REGRESSION
=====
SUMMARY OF OUTPUT: ORDINARY LEAST SQUARES ESTIMATION - REGIME 0
-----
Data set: unknown
Weights matrix: unknown
Dependent Variable: O_dep_var      Number of Observations: 83
Mean dependent var: 31.5127         Number of Variables: 10
S.D. dependent var: 17.1598         Degrees of Freedom: 73
R-squared: 0.6129
Adjusted R-squared: 0.5652
Sum squared residual: 9347.239     F-Statistic: 12.6414
Sigma-square: 128.044             Prob(F>statistic): 5.381e-12
S.E. of regression: 11.3116       Log likelihood: -313.618
Sigma-square ML: 112.617          Akaike info criterion: 647.635
S.E. of regression ML: 10.9121    Schwarz criterion: 671.824
-----
Variable      Coefficient      Std.Error      t-Statistic      Probability
-----
O_CONSTANT    8.1507931        6.1763282     1.3196833       0.1910646
O_var_1      1.2032458        1.4442233     0.8740887       0.3840120
O_var_2      4.3791320        2.3582245     1.8569615       0.0673509
O_var_3      11.068382        6.1221666     1.8140029       0.0373664
O_var_4      7.4664199        3.8221988     1.9533368       0.0546005
O_var_5      12.9725010       4.4326770     2.9263224       0.0039022
O_var_6      0.1065636        2.7762058     0.0383846       0.9694858
O_var_7      0.0480819        0.0683884     0.7017211       0.4837687
O_var_8      0.1623115        0.0416145     3.9003550       0.0002116
O_var_9     -0.1616281       0.2387840    -0.6768797     0.5006216
-----
Regimes variable: unknown
REGRESSION DIAGNOSTICS
MULTICOLLINEARITY CONDITION NUMBER 19.164
TEST ON NORMALITY OF ERRORS
TEST DF VALUE PROB
Jarque-Bera 2 3.619 0.1637
```

Please select your cov file

Please select your shapefile

balim.csv

balim.zip

balim.zip

Cancel

Next

Please select your cov file

Please select your shapefile

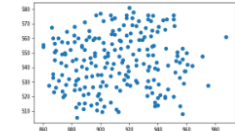
balim.csv

balim.zip

Hide	PRICE	INDCR	DIVELL	NBAH	PAID	FIRML	AC	BREN	RESTOR	CAR	ACE	DTCCO	LOT5Z	SOP1	X	Y	
<input type="checkbox"/>	balim	47	4	0	1	0	0	2	3	0	148	0	9.7	11.25	907	83	
<input type="checkbox"/>	balim	113	7	1	2.5	1	1	2	2	9	1	215.17	29.92	922	57		
<input type="checkbox"/>	balim	160	7	1	2.5	1	1	3	2	23	1	25.84	39.92	933	58		
<input type="checkbox"/>	balim	194.5	7	1	2.5	1	1	2	2	5	1	144.83	28.12	933	57		
<input type="checkbox"/>	balim	82.9	7	1	1.5	1	1	3	2	0	19	1	107.8	23.94	933	57	
<input type="checkbox"/>	balim	70	6	1	2.5	1	1	3	3	1	29	1	139.84	35.42	933	57	
<input type="checkbox"/>	balim	127.6	6	1	2.5	1	1	3	3	1	29	1	296	23.66	933	57	
<input type="checkbox"/>	balim	53	6	1	1.5	1	0	3	0	0	22	1	130	36.12	937	57	
<input type="checkbox"/>	balim	84.5	6	1	1	1	1	3	2	0	22	1	173.0	23.6	937	58	
<input type="checkbox"/>	balim	148	7	1	2.5	1	1	3	2	2	4	1	385.07	44.12	937	57	

Showing 1 to 10 of 211 entries

Previous 1 2 3 4 5 22 Next



balim.zip

Hide	PRICE	INDCR	DIVELL	NBAH	PAID	FIRML	AC	BREN	RESTOR	CAR	ACE	DTCCO	LOT5Z	SOP1	X	Y	
<input type="checkbox"/>	balim	1	47	0	1	0	0	2	3	0	148	0	9.7	11.25	907	83	
<input type="checkbox"/>	balim	2	103	7	1	2.5	1	1	2	2	9	1	215.17	29.92	922	57	
<input type="checkbox"/>	balim	3	160	7	1	2.5	1	1	3	2	23	1	25.84	39.92	933	58	
<input type="checkbox"/>	balim	4	194.5	7	1	2.5	1	1	2	2	5	1	144.83	28.12	933	57	
<input type="checkbox"/>	balim	5	82.9	7	1	1.5	1	1	3	2	0	19	1	107.8	23.94	933	57
<input type="checkbox"/>	balim	6	70	6	1	2.5	1	1	3	3	1	29	1	139.84	35.42	933	57
<input type="checkbox"/>	balim	7	127.6	6	1	2.5	1	1	3	3	1	29	1	296	23.66	933	57
<input type="checkbox"/>	balim	8	53	6	1	1.5	1	0	3	0	22	1	130	36.12	937	57	
<input type="checkbox"/>	balim	9	84.5	6	1	1	1	1	3	2	0	22	1	173.0	23.6	937	58
<input type="checkbox"/>	balim	10	148	7	1	2.5	1	1	3	2	2	4	1	385.07	44.12	937	57

Showing 1 to 10 of 211 entries

Previous 1 2 3 4 5 22 Next

Introduction

Please select your csv file

Select file: baltim.csv

Please select your shapefile

Select file: baltim.zip

Refresh

Please upload your csv file containing a dependent variable and independent variables and your shapefile as a zip file. The zip file must contain at least the .prj, .shp, and .shp files components of the shapefile. The default file is Baltimore house price dataset. Please click refresh after uploading the data to view the data.

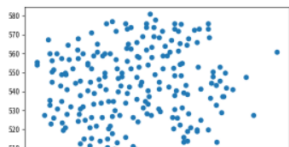
baltim.csv

Show 10 entries

RowID	STATION	PRICE	NROOM	DWELL	NBATH	PATIO	FIREPL	AC	BMENT	NSTOR	GAR	AGE	CITCOU	LOTSZ	SQFT	
Row0	1	47	4	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	148	0	5.7	11.25	
Row1	2	115	7	1	2.5	1	1	1	2	2	2	9	1	270.51	25.92	
Row2	3	165	7	1	2.5	1	1	0	3	2	2	23	1	70.04	30.62	
Row3	4	104.3	7	1	2.5	1	1	1	2	2	2	5	1	174.83	25.12	
Row4	5	82.5	7	1	1.5	1	1	0	2	2	0	10	1	107.8	22.04	
Row5	6	70	6	1	2.5	1	1	0	3	3	1	20	1	139.84	39.42	
Row6	7	127.5	6	1	2.5	1	1	1	3	1	1	2	20	1	250	21.88
Row7	8	53	8	1	1.5	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	22	1	100	38.72
Row8	9	94.5	6	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	0	22	1	115.9	25.5	
Row9	10	145	7	1	2.5	1	1	1	3	2	2	4	1	385.07	44.12	

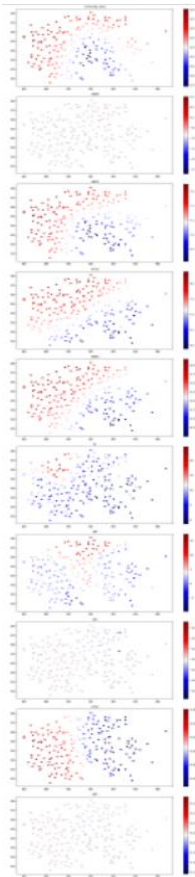
Showing 1 to 10 of 211 entries

baltim.zip



Cancel

Next



```

-----
Model type: Gaussian
Number of observations: 211
Number of covariates: 10

Global Regression Results
-----
Residual sum of squares: 40960.453
Log-likelihood: -855.223
AIC: 1730.446
AICc: 1733.773
BIC: 39884.740
R2: 0.650
Adj. R2: 0.634

Variable Est. SE t(Est/SE) p-value
-----
X0 23.270 5.224 4.454 0.000
X1 0.222 1.228 0.181 0.856
X2 5.648 2.018 2.799 0.005
X3 10.336 3.120 3.312 0.001
X4 11.173 2.732 4.089 0.000
X5 7.854 2.702 2.906 0.004
X6 5.402 1.964 2.751 0.006
X7 -0.213 0.057 -3.722 0.000
X8 0.095 0.017 5.740 0.000
X9 0.188 0.189 0.993 0.321

Multi-Scale Geographically Weighted Regression (MGWR) Results
-----
Spatial kernel: Adaptive bisquare
Criterion for optimal bandwidth: AICc
Score of Change (SOC) type: Smoothing f
Termination criterion for MGWR: 1e-05

MGWR bandwidths
-----
Variable Bandwidth ENP_Lj Adj. t-val(95%) Adj. alpha(95%)
X0 210.000 1.127 2.023 0.044
X1 46.000 10.797 2.362 0.005
X2 200.000 1.218 2.056 0.041
    
```

Case 1: Columbus Crime

- ❑ Objective: To identify the determinants of neighborhood crime.
- ❑ Questions to be answered:
 - ❑ Whether there is spatial dependence?
- ❑ Data Sources:
 - GeoDa Data and Lab: <https://geodacenter.github.io/data-and-lab/>
 - Dependent variable: CRIME(residential burglaries and vehicle thefts per 1000 households)
 - Independent variable: INC(household income (in \$1,000)), HOVAL(housing value (in \$1,000)), OPEN(open space (area))
- ❑ Spatial Unit: 49 contiguous Planning Neighborhoods in Columbus, OH, 1980

Reference:

- Anselin, Luc (1988). Spatial Econometrics. Boston, Kluwer Academic, Table 12.1, p. 189.

Outputs

SUMMARY OF OUTPUT: SPATIAL TWO STAGE LEAST SQUARES

SLM

Data set : unknown
 Weights matrix : unknown
 Dependent Variable : dep_var
 Mean dependent var : 35.1288
 S.D. dependent var : 16.7321
 Pseudo R-squared : 0.6424
 Spatial Pseudo R-squared: 0.6172

Number of Observations: 49
 Number of Variables : 5
 Degrees of Freedom : 44

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	z-Statistic	Probability
CONSTANT	57.8537536	8.3837142	6.9007306	0.0000000
var_1	-0.2783675	0.0921089	-3.0221577	0.0025098
var_2	-1.3534671	0.3376643	-4.0083222	0.0000612
var_3	0.3345079	0.3173690	1.0540030	0.2918815
W_dep_var	0.0431994	0.0294060	1.4690682	0.1418143

Instrumented: W_dep_var
 Instruments: W_var_1, W_var_2, W_var_3

DIAGNOSTICS FOR SPATIAL DEPENDENCE

TEST MI/DF VALUE PROB
 Anselin-Kelejian Test 1 0.632 0.4267

REGRESSION

SUMMARY OF OUTPUT: SPATIALLY WEIGHTED LEAST SQUARES (HET)

SEM

Data set : unknown
 Weights matrix : unknown
 Dependent Variable : dep_var
 Mean dependent var : 35.1288
 S.D. dependent var : 16.7321
 Pseudo R-squared : 0.5531
 N. of iterations : 1

Number of Observations: 49
 Number of Variables : 4
 Degrees of Freedom : 45
 Stepic computed : No

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	z-Statistic	Probability
CONSTANT	62.5429047	4.6203059	13.5365291	0.0000000
var_1	-0.3214740	0.1696411	-1.8950240	0.0580892
var_2	-1.1242548	0.4285375	-2.6234691	0.0087039
var_3	0.3376159	0.2149787	1.5704623	0.1163076
lambda	0.5436331	0.1428935	3.8044628	0.0001421

REGRESSION DIAGNOSTICS

MULTICOLLINEARITY CONDITION NUMBER 6.972

LM tests

TEST ON NORMALITY OF ERRORS

TEST DF VALUE PROB
 Jarque-Bera 2 1.187 0.5525

DIAGNOSTICS FOR HETEROSKEDASTICITY

RANDOM COEFFICIENTS

TEST DF VALUE PROB
 Breusch-Pagan test 3 8.714 0.0333
 Koenker-Bassett test 3 6.605 0.0856

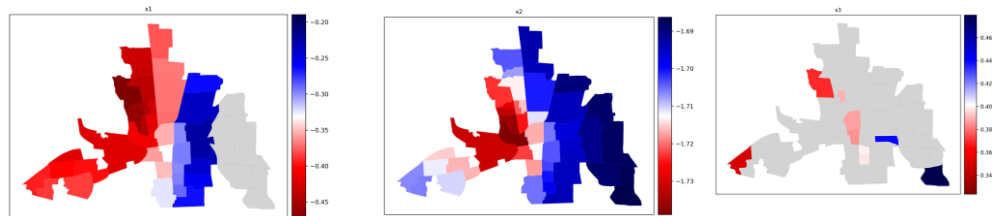
SPECIFICATION ROBUST TEST

TEST DF VALUE PROB
 White 9 22.030 0.0088

DIAGNOSTICS FOR SPATIAL DEPENDENCE

TEST MI/DF VALUE PROB
 Moran's I (error) 0.2557 3.107 0.0019
 Lagrange Multiplier (lag) 1 10.450 0.0012
 Robust LM (lag) 1 5.720 0.0168
 Lagrange Multiplier (error) 1 6.540 0.0105
 Robust LM (error) 1 1.810 0.1785
 Lagrange Multiplier (SARMA) 2 12.260 0.0022

MGWR



Case 2: Election

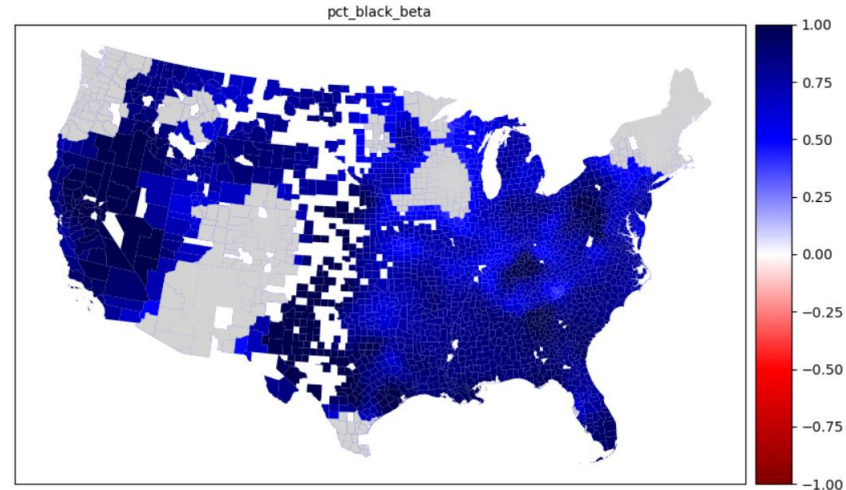
- ❑ Objective: To identify the impact of location(geography) other than socioeconomic factors on voting. To identify the spatial heterogeneity of the impact of socioeconomic factors on voting.
- ❑ Questions to be answered:
 - ❑ Is there spatial heterogeneity in the impact of socioeconomic factors on voting?
 - ❑ Whether location other than socioeconomic factors have an impact on voting?
- ❑ Data Sources:
 - The MIT Election Lab: <https://electionlab.mit.edu/data>
 - US Census Bureau: <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/technical-documentation/table-and-geography-changes/2016/5-year.html>

Reference:

- Stewart Fotheringham, A., Li, Z. and Wolf, L.J., 2021. Scale, Context, and Heterogeneity: A Spatial Analytical Perspective on the 2016 US Presidential Election. *Annals of the American Association of Geographers*, pp.1-20.

The impact of percentage black

- The impact of percentage black: The tendency for African American voters to favor the Democratic Party is well known and is borne out by both the global result and the local parameter estimates displayed in the figure. Most counties across the United States have extremely strong relationships between the percentage of African Americans in each county and the Democratic vote percentage. The only exceptions are swathes of counties in the Northwest, in the Southwest, the upper Midwest, New England, and the southern tip of Texas. What unites all of these counties is a very low proportion of African American residents, so there is very little variation locally in the percentage of African Americans.



Case 3: Baltimore house price

- ❑ Objective: To identify the influencing factors of housing prices, Baltimore, MD 1978.
- ❑ Questions to be answered:
 - ❑ Whether there is spatial dependence?
 - ❑ Whether there is spatial heterogeneity?
- ❑ Data Sources:
 - GeoDa Data and Lab: <https://geodacenter.github.io/data-and-lab/>
- ❑ Spatial Unit: 211 houses in Baltimore, MD 1978.

Reference:

- Dubin, Robin A. (1992). Spatial autocorrelation and neighborhood quality. *Regional Science and Urban Economics* 22(3), 433-452.

SLM

❑ Questions:

Whether there is a spatial lag of Y?

There is a spatial lag of Y, the spatial coefficient is 0.58 and significant which indicates the spatial dependency in the model.

```
-----  
REGRESSION  
-----  
SUMMARY OF OUTPUT: SPATIAL TWO STAGE LEAST SQUARES  
-----  
Data set          : unknown  
Weights matrix    : unknown  
Dependent Variable : dep_var          Number of Observations: 211  
Mean dependent var : 44.3072          Number of Variables   : 11  
S.D. dependent var : 23.6061          Degrees of Freedom    : 200  
Pseudo R-squared  : 0.7278  
Spatial Pseudo R-squared: 0.6928  
  
White Standard Errors  
-----  
Variable      Coefficient      Std.Error      z-Statistic      Probability  
-----  
CONSTANT      -2.5762742       7.0147591     -0.3672648      0.7134215  
var_1         0.9440746       1.4002856     0.6742015      0.5001832  
var_2         5.5981348       2.1605285     2.5910951      0.0095671  
var_3         5.8424768       2.9445656     1.9841558      0.0472385  
var_4         6.4579185       2.4500195     2.6358641      0.0083923  
var_5         5.4871926       2.6021469     2.1087175      0.0349690  
var_6         4.3565951       2.2070747     1.9739228      0.0483905  
var_7         -0.0730060      0.0976079     -0.7479516     0.4544894  
var_8         0.0579765       0.0237454     2.4415887      0.0146228  
var_9         0.0395330       0.2355809     0.1678105     0.8667323  
W_dep_var     0.5823313       0.1325884     4.3920220     0.0000112  
-----  
Instrumented: W_dep_var  
Instruments: W_var_1, W_var_2, W_var_3, W_var_4, W_var_5, W_var_6, W_var_7,  
              W_var_8, W_var_9  
-----
```

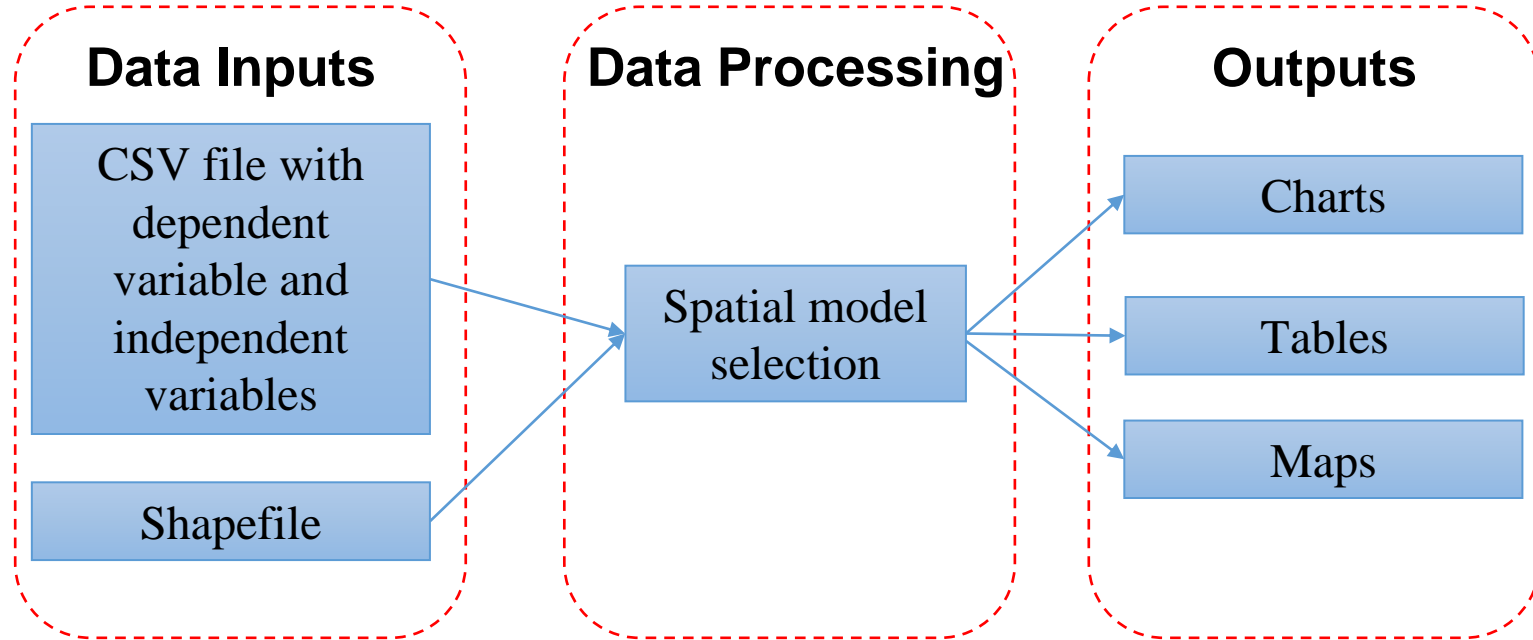
Workflow for Spatial Model Selection

- ❑ Objective: Selection of Spatial Regression Model Based on LM Tests.
- ❑ Questions to be answered: Which spatial model should be used?
- ❑ Data Sources: GeoDa Data and Lab (<https://geodacenter.github.io/data-and-lab/>)
- ❑ Dataset: Baltimore house price data
- ❑ Spatial unit: 211 houses in Baltimore, MD 1978.

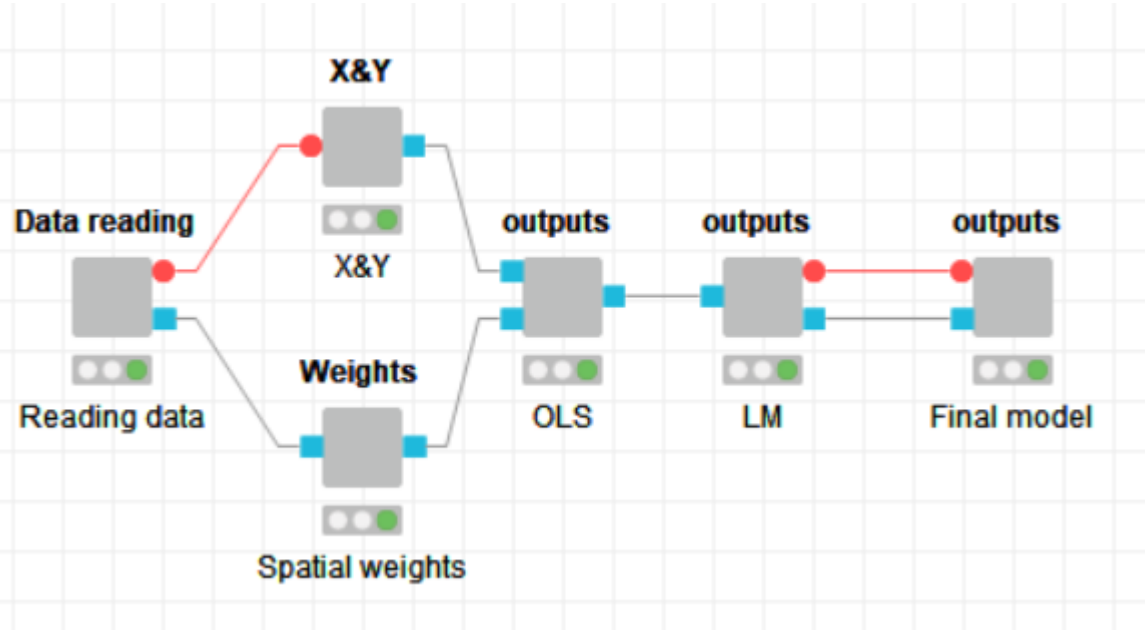
Methodology

- Spatial Lag Model
- Spatial Error Model
- Lagrange Multiplier Test (for SLM and SEM)
- Robust Lagrange Multiplier Test (for SLM and SEM)

Flowchart

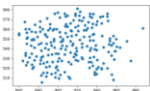


Workflow Implementation



Results

baltim.zip



baltim.zip

Show 10 entries

Search:

RowID	STATION	PRICE	NROOM	DWELL	NBATH	PATIO	FIREPL	AC	BMENT	NSTOR	GAR	AGE	CITCOU	LOTSZ	SQFT
Row0	1	47	4	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	148	0	5.7	11.25
Row1	2	113	7	1	2.5	1	1	1	2	2	2	9	1	279.51	28.92
Row2	3	165	7	1	2.5	1	1	0	3	2	2	23	1	70.64	30.62
Row3	4	104.3	7	1	2.5	1	1	1	2	2	2	5	1	174.63	26.12
Row4	5	62.5	7	1	1.5	1	1	0	2	2	0	19	1	107.8	22.04
Row5	6	70	6	1	2.5	1	1	0	3	3	1	20	1	139.64	39.42
Row6	7	127.5	6	1	2.5	1	1	1	3	1	2	20	1	280	21.88
Row7	8	53	8	1	1.5	1	0	0	0	3	0	22	1	100	36.72
Row8	9	64.5	6	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	0	22	1	115.9	25.6

LM Test

Lagrange Multiplier tests:

LM error test=7.8844p-value=0.005

LM lag test=44.2041p-value=0.0

Both statistics are significant, run robust LM test

Robust LM error test=3.2567p-value=0.0711

Robust LM lag test=39.5764p-value=0.0

Only robust LM-Lag is significant. Spatial Lag Model is Recommended

Please select the model you want

Both

Model Regression Results

Instrumented: W_PRICE

Instruments: W_AC, W_AGE, W_FIREPL, W_GAR, W_LOTSZ, W_NBATH, W_NROOM, W_PATIO, W_SQFT

DIAGNOSTICS FOR SPATIAL DEPENDENCE

TEST MI/DF VALUE PROB

Anselin-Kelejian Test 1 4.873 0.0273

===== END OF REPORT =====

Spatial Error Model

REGRESSION

SUMMARY OF OUTPUT: SPATIALLY WEIGHTED LEAST SQUARES

Data set : baltim

Weights matrix : Queen

Dependent Variable : PRICE Number of Observations: 211

Mean dependent var : 44.3072 Number of Variables : 10

S.D. dependent var : 23.6061 Degrees of Freedom : 201

Pseudo R-squared : 0.6470

Variable Coefficient Std.Error z-Statistic Probability

CONSTANT 20.2706731 5.0850205 3.9863503 0.0000671

NROOM 1.0343307 1.1452993 0.9031095 0.3664678

NBATH 6.3658124 1.9294575 3.2992759 0.0009693

PATIO 8.3841811 3.0158917 2.7800008 0.0054359

FIREPL 9.2742263 2.5854857 3.5870344 0.0003345

AC 6.7924620 2.5589015 2.6544445 0.0079439

GAR 4.5596828 1.8924946 2.4093504 0.0159809

AGE -0.1820243 0.0601426 -3.0265460 0.0024737

LOTSZ 0.0860646 0.0162254 5.3043259 0.0000001

SQFT 0.1075179 0.1796858 0.5983658 0.5495959

lambda 0.2604128

===== END OF REPORT =====

Website and Contact

Project website:

<http://spatialdatalab.org>

Contact:

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